

# WATER JEOPARDY

## Objective:

Using this activity designed by the U.S. Geological Survey, students will review what they have learned about hydrology and its importance to all ecosystems.

## Materials:

- Water Jeopardy Question and Cover Sheets
- Instruction and answer sheet
- A scoring system
- Small cups
- Pens and paper
- 3 bells
- 3 tables or desks.
- 3" x 3 ½" cards or paper
- 5 copies of "cup" sheet

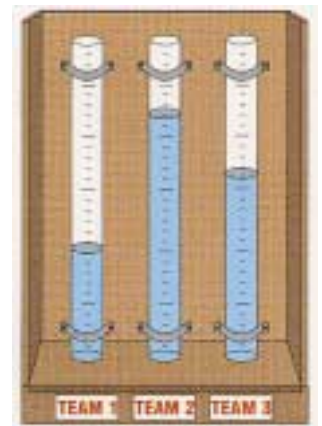


## Preparation:

Before playing Water Jeopardy, some initial preparation is suggested. You will need to make a grid on the blackboard before playing. You will need 5 columns and 6 rows with areas measuring 3 ½" by 3" (see diagram on the next page). The top row will be the title row and the remaining rows will be for answers. Copy the questions on the next pages onto 3" x 3½" cards or paper. Make 5 copies of the pages with the amount the questions are worth (cups). Cut these and the title sheet apart. When the game is ready to be played tape the cup amount sheets with the answer cards behind them in the correct area.

## Scoring:

Scoring for Water Jeopardy can be done by any method. A suggested scoring system is to use three large rain gages or other clear water measuring containers of equal size. Small drinking cups of water can be used to fill the containers as teams answer questions correctly. Before play starts, divide the groups into three teams. Place a bell on three separate tables or desks and situate a team around each table.



## Procedure:

The rules for Water Jeopardy are exactly like those used on television's *Jeopardy*. A team selects a category from the five listed at the top of the grid and a cup amount from 1 cup to 5 cups. The moderator turns over the selected cover sheet and reads the answer. After the answer has been read, the team that rings its bell first is given a chance to "ask" the questions. Allow about 30 seconds for team discussion before requesting the team's question. Depending on the cup amount selected, add water to the team's container if a correct answer is given. Just as with *Jeopardy*, ringing in too early disqualifies a team from answering a question first. If the question the first team provides is wrong, the other teams are able to ring in and give the correct question. There is no penalty for giving the wrong "question".

Continue play until all answers have been used or until time is up. If time permits, Final Water Jeopardy can also be played. Although no Final Water jeopardy answers have been provided, an answer with a local focus might work well. Before reading the final answer, pass out a pen and a sheet of paper to each team. Read the answer and allow the teams to write down their question. Starting with the team in third place, have them show their question. Award larger water amounts to the teams with the correct question. The team with the most water in its rain gage at the end of play wins.

GROUND WATER	SURFACE WATER	HYDROLOGIC GEOGRAPHY	HYDROLOGIC CYCLE/ WATER USE	GENERAL HYDROLOGY
1 CUP	1 CUP	1 CUP	1 CUP	1 CUP
2 CUPS	2 CUPS	2 CUPS	2 CUPS	2 CUPS
3 CUPS	3 CUPS	3 CUPS	3 CUPS	3 CUPS
4 CUPS	4 CUPS	4 CUPS	4 CUPS	4 CUPS
5 CUPS	5 CUPS	5 CUPS	5 CUPS	5 CUPS

**Answer  
Cups  
Groundwater**

1. Water in the ground is called this
2. Soil or rock containing useable quantities of water
3. Not a piece of furniture, but the top of an aquifer
4. Water that seeps through the land surface adding to groundwater
5. An open space below the surface that water can create

**Question  
What is.....**

groundwater  
aquifer  
watertable  
recharge  
a cave

**Surface Water**

1. Water in puddles, lakes, or rivers
2. Overflowing rivers cause this to happen
3. Dumping waste into the water causes this
4. This process causes river banks to wear away
5. This is the name of the area that water travels from mountains to rivers

surface water  
flood  
pollution  
erosion  
watershed

## Hydrologic Geography

- |  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. This Arizona natural wonder and national park was formed by the Colorado River                    | Grand Canyon            |
| 2. This famous geyser is located in Yellowstone National Park  | Old Faithful            |
| 3. This river runs through South Dakota, meeting the Mississippi and flowing into the Gulf of Mexico | Missouri River          |
| 4. Glaciers helped form this system of lakes located on the US/Canada border                         | Great Lakes             |
| 5. This National Park Service cave in South Dakota was formed by the dissolving action of water      | Wind Cave or Jewel Cave |

## Hydrological Cycle/Water Use

- |   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. Doing this while brushing your teeth saves water                           | turning off the water  |
| 2. Placing this in your toilet tank saves water                               | a water jug (or brick) |
| 3. The release of rain or snow from a cloud                                   | precipitation          |
| 4. Water turns into vapor when this happens                                   | evaporation            |
| 5. This fan-like structure is sometimes used for pumping water in rural areas | windmill               |

## General Hydrology

- |  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1. This solid is formed when water freezes         | ice                   |
| 2. This is the chemical abbreviation for water     | H <sub>2</sub> O      |
| 3. Two of the three physical states water can take | gas, liquid, or solid |
| 4. The study of water                              | hydrology             |
| 5. Water mixed with carbon-dioxide forms this acid | carbonic acid         |

<b>GROUNDWATER</b>	<b>SURFACE WATER</b>
<b>HYDROLOGIC GEOGRAPHY</b>	<b>HYDROLOGICAL CYCLE: WATER USE</b>
<b>GENERAL HYDROLOGY</b>	

1  
CUP

2  
CUPS

3  
Cups

4  
CUPS

5  
CUPS